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reviewer feels, overcrowded by the very richness of the data, and would have been of greater value if fewer "cases" had been used for the illustration of the typical experiences presented, but it is a very impressive piece of work and deserves a high place among the present-day empirical studies of religion. The book has marked weaknesses and limitations as well as fine qualities. The treatment of the emotional aspect, or element, in religion, especially in mystical experiences and in "conversions," is far from convincing. The profounder studies of emotion as given for instance in Shand's *Foundations of Character*, show how impossible it is to make a parallel, as Mrs. Burr does, between the *rich emotional system*, as it appears in the religious experience of a mature person, and the crude religious emotion as it appears in primitive man. Her theory that "emotional religious experience is a result of a revival of savage animism" and is due to "vestigial forces" will no doubt explain some of the extraordinary phenomena of first-hand religious experience, but it does not explain how men through these experiences find new power to live by and new joy and greater conquering force. Some emotional experiences are "vestigial," but some are due perhaps to a vital correspondence with a subtler environment than that with which the senses are familiar.

Haverford, Pennsylvania.

RUFUS M. JONES.

CHEYNEY, EDWARD P. *A History of England from the Defeat of the Armada to the Death of Elizabeth.* (2 vols.). Vol. I. Pp. x, 560. Price, \$3.50. New York: Longmans, Green & Company, 1914.

The literature of modern English history has long been incomplete for lack of comprehensive works on the last years of Elizabeth's reign and on the reign of Charles II. The first of these fields has occupied Professor Cheyney's attention for many years, and this volume is the first of two which will fill the gap left between the work of Froude, ending at 1588, and that of Gardiner, beginning at 1603. These fifteen years constitute a short but important period when Englishmen were working out the national destinies in wide fields and manifold directions. It is a period of stirring action and of brilliant achievement. The adequate treatment of so great a subject demands the application of historical scholarship of a high order, and Professor Cheyney may well be congratulated on the success of his attainment in this volume. If the second maintains the same standard, the work will scarcely fail to win the approval of those who have awaited its appearance with high expectations.

Professor Cheyney conceives his task broadly. He has the two-fold object of giving a narrative of events and a description of government and society. With this purpose in mind, he divides the volume into four parts. The first on "Royal Administration" gives a charming view of the royal household and court and of their usages, with brief but excellent characterizations of the queen and her principal ministers and courtiers. Chapters on the privy council and on the courts most closely connected with the central administration present less that is new, but the clear, straightforward explanation of the organization and working of these bodies is well worth having.

Part II, headed "Military Affairs, 1588-1595," contains a thorough account of the expedition of 1589 against Spain and Portugal and of the later cam-

paigns in the Netherlands and France. Professor Cheyney is as fully at home with the continental literature and sources as with the English, and the detailed story of these expeditions is here first adequately told. After following the history of these ill-equipped, poorly fed, and generally neglected armies, too often restricted by unwise and vacillating orders from the queen, one may be more inclined to accept the author's bold estimate of Elizabeth's statecraft. "Such success as her administration attained," he says, "was in spite of her deficiencies as a ruler rather than a result of her abilities. From repeated dangers the country was extricated only by good fortune, and golden opportunities in long series were wasted largely by the queen's incapacity to see them or unwillingness to make use of them" (p. 13).

English expansion on the sea is the central thread running through parts III and IV. The third part, entitled "Exploration and Commerce, 1553-1603," takes the reader back to early English attempts to discover a new sea-route to the east and gives a continuous narrative of the hardy and adventurous enterprises of the Tudor merchants and seamen which laid the foundation of England's later commercial and imperial greatness. The fourth, dealing with "Violence on the Sea," describes with a wealth of illustrative detail the English practice of seizure on the sea and traces carefully the rather vague line drawn between reprisals, privateering, and seizure of contraband on the one side and piracy on the other. A final chapter carries the naval war with Spain down to 1596.

Taken as a whole the book is a remarkably satisfactory product. The reviewer has rarely been so happily at a loss for anything of importance to criticize adversely. The chief feeling left with him is one of confidence in the general trustworthiness of the work. The author's knowledge of the sources is profound and his judgment of their value appears to be sound. His style is plain and direct, almost sober, but never dull. It has a certain stateliness well in keeping with the subject which sustains the interest of the reader throughout. The book is worthy of a high place in English historical literature.

Cornell University.

W. E. LUNT.

FERRERO, GUGLIELMO. *Ancient Rome and Modern America*. Pp. vi, 352. Price, \$2.50. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1914.

The title of the book is a misnomer. One who should seek it to inform himself concerning the likenesses or contrasts between the society of ancient Rome and modern America would be disappointed. It is a commentary on progress. It is a psychological autobiography of a Roman historian, schooled in the European point of view, who, for the first time, through two somewhat lengthy visits to America, comes into contact with a new world of ideas. He is first surprised, then startled, and then as a philosopher he sets himself at the task of reconciling his new impressions and ideas with his original point of view. The result is both interesting and instructive. He analyzes both the facts observed and his own mental processes.

His new world definition of progress "is one which would identify it with the increase of the power and speed of machines, of riches, of our control over